German and Irish immigrants (pgs. 261-263) – immigrants who came from Germany, moved inland with some money, most were men, and Protestant, as the ones who came from Ireland were poor, Catholic, and most were young women. Importance was that this was an example of the rapid increase of America’s population, also (mainly Irish) was the cause of the rise of nativism.

Nativism (pg.264) – a defense of native-born people and hostility to the foreign-born, usually combined with a desire to stop/slow immigration. Importance was that it caused the Native American Party to rise in power in some parts; also reason of why they existed.

Native American Party/The Know-Nothings (pgs.264-265) – The nativists in 1845 held a convention in Philadelphia where they formed the Native American Party where their members would be known as the Know-Nothings. Their importance was that they were the main forces of the rising nativism and that their lasting impression (after 1845 their power declined) was its contribution to the collapse of the existing party system and the creation of new ones.

The Canal Age (pgs.265-268) – This was a period of time where Americans had created canals and other important features that used canals, steamboats were part of the reason canals were effective than roads, an important canal was the Erie Canal who was partly created by De Witt Clinton. Importance of this time period was that it made New York an important trade city and was more effective than roads in America, was faster, but ultimately it did not provide a satisfactory route to the west or any of NY’s rivals.

Railroads (pg.268-269) – Around the 1850s to 1860s there were major developments in establishing railroads throughout America. Their importance was that they surpassed the canals’ effectiveness, also during this event, consolidation (combining) the shorter lines to the longer ones had occurred.

The Telegraph (pgs. 270-271) – created by Samuel F. B. Morse, this was a new invention that it was capable of communication through Morse code (named after the creator). The importance of this device was that it solved the problem of long-distance communication in America, also the Associated Press (in 1846, members were newspaper publishers around the nation) had promoted using the telegraph to gather/send news.

Journalism (pg.271) – During these times of the creation of railroads and the telegraph, journalism had gradually increased, some papers such as the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, and the *Times* gave attention to important national and sometimes international occurrences. Importance was that they later would be an important unifying factor in American life, but they had sparked sectionalist discord.

Corporations (pg.271) – during the 1830s, they had rapidly developed after states allowed them to obtain a charter by paying a fee, not by the state legislature, basically there were advantages to corporations than individual/partnerships (business). Importance was that they had made possible the accumulation of higher amounts of capital and made possible larger manufacturing and business enterprises; also due to inadequate credit, bank failures were frequent and bank deposits were insecure, which was an impediment to economic growth because it was hard to obtain credit for businesses.

Interchangeable Parts (pg. 273) – introduced by Eli Whitney and Simeon North, their customizable rifles, their importance, the interchangeable parts have paved the way for watch/clock making, and make new devices such as bicycles, sewing machines, typewriters, etc.

The Lowell System (pg. 276-277) – a labor system that heavily relied on young unmarried women, the conditions were much more favorable than in England, for example, they were well fed and carefully supervised, however the wages were low but generous by the standards of the time. Importance was that due to the decline of this system where the workers got out of hand, textile manufacturers started to go to immigrants for their work force.

Deskilling (pg.277) – Because of all of this industrialism, artisans and craftsmen have formed parties and organizations to protect their endangered positions since industrial goods became as good as theirs, except cheaper. Importance was that they made unions that would affect their positions…

*Commonwealth* v. *Hunt* (pg.278) – Details in list, importance was that it was the greatest legal victory of industrial workers.

The Urban Poor (pg. 279) – Urban living people who had never had much resources, were often homeless, were dependent or charity and/or crime for survival; a lot died. Importance was that it was an example of “Survival of the Fittest”.

Social Mobility (pg.281) – already mentioned in another vocab HW, importance here was that it was within the working class which helped to limit discontent.

New Household Inventions (pg.281) – Importance was that these new inventions greatly improved the character of life in middle-class homes.

Female Education (pg.283) – women were encouraged to learn up to an elementary level, but not to move on. Importance was that women did not have the same privileges as men, this was an example.

“Cult of Domesticity” (pg.285) – women ruling all domestic duties, such as taking care of children, making food, cleaning things, etc., though more specifically the women’s responsibility to provide religious and moral instruction to their children, etc. Importance was that this made it seem like women were superior to men.

Minstrel shows (pg.285) – were shows about white actors mimicked (and ridiculed) African-American culture. Importance was that these leisure activities were important to nearly all the classes’ daily part of life. Also P. T. Barnum had opened the American Museum in NY in 1842 which was like a circus, a popular activity to watch in American life.

John Deere and Cyrus H. McCormick Reaper (pg. 289) – Deere created steel plows where they were more durable than iron ones, McCormick Reaper had created a reaper that could separate grain and wheat (25 bushels per hour). Importance was that they had developed new agricultural techniques.